Connecting the dots between teen violence, ACEs and drug use



Teen Dating and Opioids

One third of U.S. youths have experienced some sort of physical, sexual, emotional, or verbal abuse from their partner (Get Smart, 2018). A recent study found a connection between the misuse of prescription drugs and teen dating violence (Clayton, 2018). It was reported that the use of non-medical prescription drugs was positively related to coexisting physical and sexual abuse and only sexual abuse in males, compared to coexisting physical and sexual abuse and only physical abuse in females. Drugs can change a person's behavior and therefore have a negative impact on personal and romantic relationships. Abusive partners also tend to blame their behaviors on the drugs or alcohol.

ACEs: Adverse Childhood Experiences

ACEs are defined as any traumatic experience that occurred in a person's life before the age of 18 that the person remembers as an adult (ACEs, 2018).

ACEs include physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, substance misuse within the household and partner violence. Those who experienced ACEs were 40 percent more likely to have anger control issues and 80 percent more likely to engage in interpartner violence. Sexual risk behaviors and consequences, including promiscuity, sexually transmitted diseases, increased sexual dissatisfaction, early intercourse and both teen and unintended pregnancy, were also associated with ACEs (Balio, 2018).

Get Smart About Drugs. (n.d.). Retrieved October 24, 2018, from https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/family/teen-dating-violence-and-drug-use

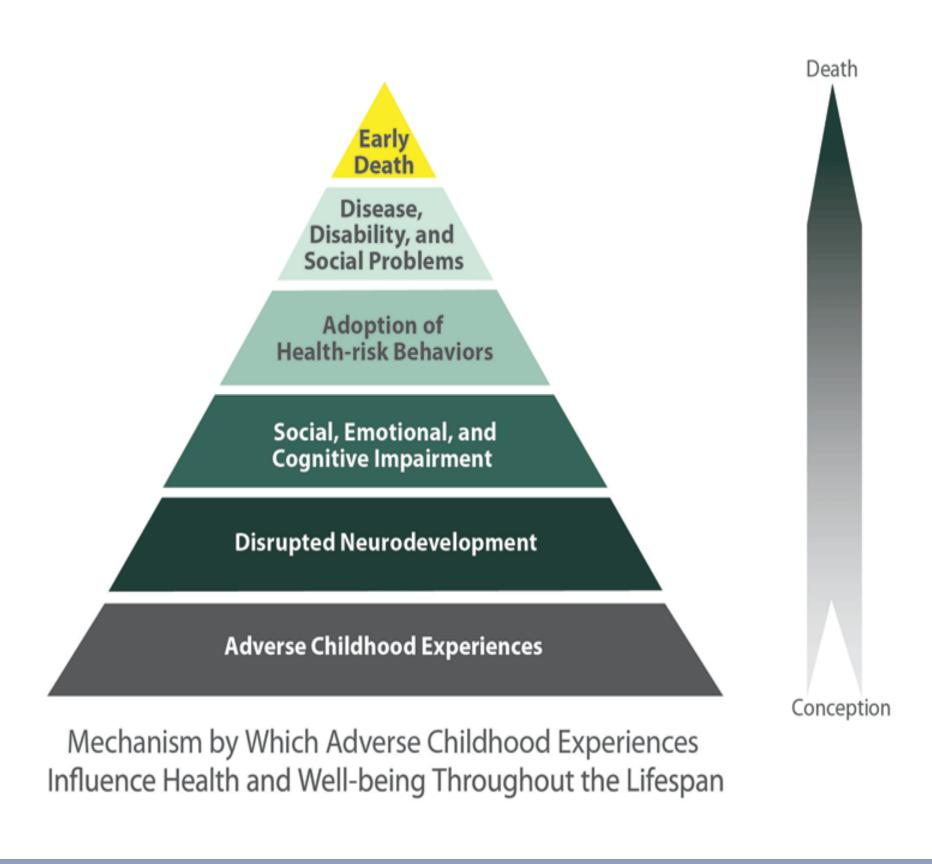
3.1%

of adolescents ages 12-17 reported past year misuse of prescription pain relievers in 2017

1.8%

of adolescents ages 12-17 reported past year misuse of prescription stimulants in 2017

NSDUH, 2017



CDC, 2016

In 2016, 47.3% of children in Indiana (0-17) experienced 1 or more ACE.

